

BLAST FURNACE INTERESTS MAKE INQUIRIES FOR COKE

One, By Eastern Pennsylvania
Company, Is for 8,000 Tons
to End of Year.

OTHER SEPTEMBER ONLY

Gossip In Trade Is That Inquiries Will
Not Be Widely Quoted, Owing to
Price Likely to Be Considered; Pig
Iron Situation Has Better Turn.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—Last report stated that there had been no developments at all in the coke market in the week under review. Any developments at all this week, therefore, would show a very distinct improvement. There are two inquiries in the market now, looking to the blowing in of blast furnaces. One is from the American Rolling Mill company, which contemplates blowing in one of its furnaces at Columbus, O., while the other is in connection with an eastern Pennsylvania furnace, involving 8,000 tons a month to the end of the year, with an option desired on the early months of the new year. The western inquiry is only for the month of September, 10,000 tons, but the presumption is that if the furnace is blown it will stay in blast.

Judging by the common gossip in the trade, the inquiries will not be quoted on very widely. The majority of operators say that they would not think of meeting the price that is likely to be quoted, as they do not seem to think a buyer would have to pay more than \$3 for September coke, with a possibility that the price would be shaded a trifle. It cannot be reasoned from this that the contract market is \$3 flat, for the average operator would require a higher price on coke running through the winter than on coke for September alone.

The spot furnace coke market remains entirely inactive as far as concerns the blast furnaces, while there is the usual retail buying by miscellaneous consumers, generally in single carload lots. Sales of this sort show the market to be unchanged in price. It is persistently held in some quarters that furnace coke can be bought for \$2.75 but that is not the case. Soft coke can be bought at \$2.75 and a good grade can hardly be had at less, while coke off from standard furnace grade in one respect or another can be had at various prices.

Foundry coke remains in about the same demand as in the past few weeks, the demand being decidedly small, but not smaller than a couple weeks ago, while it is decidedly larger than in the first week or two of July. Off coke can be had at \$3.75. The market remains quotable as follows:

Spot furnace \$2.75-\$3.00

Contract furnace \$1.00-\$2.25

Foundry \$1.00-\$1.50

PRICE OBSTACLE IN PATH OF PIG IRON PRODUCTION

Slight Improvement in Demand Not
Marked by Prospect of Advance in
Amount Received for Output.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Ameri-

can Metal Market and Daily Iron &

Steel Report will review the steel and

iron trade tomorrow as follows:

The increase in demand upon the steel mills that began about the middle of July has continued, but the increases from week to week are very small. Observers who judge by present do not take much stock in the improvement because they do not see marked by forward buying or the prospect of prices advancing. This is a different period in steel market history; however, and those things are not to be expected.

Steel production has dropped to a trifl below 20 per cent of capacity at the middle of July, and is now up to a rate of about 25 per cent. If production increases by one or two points a week it will be doing about all that can be expected with the fundamental conditions of business as they are.

The behavior of the finished steel market indicates that price declines are now nearly ended, until there is some important decrease in fundamental items of cost, such as a reduction in freight rates. The finished steel market as a whole is not notably lower than a fortnight ago, and concessions offered to secure particular desirable orders are not visibly larger. In some lines, such as bars, concessions are perhaps not altogether as great as a fortnight ago. Thus the market has been reasonably steady for two weeks after a long period in which a declining tendency was never entirely absent. All comparisons of fundamental items of cost indicate that prices are relatively as low as they were in December, 1914, when they were practically bottomed.

Pig iron has definitely stiffened in the Chicago market, and in other districts there are signs of a firming up tendency. May if not all the sellers of basic pig iron in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio have expressed a disinclination to sell at less than \$2.75 but that is not the case. Soft

coke can be bought at \$2.75 and a good grade can hardly be had at less, while coke off from standard furnace grade in one respect or another can be had at various prices.

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Movement of Coal To Lakes Falls Off; Tidewater, Likewise

The movement of soft coal by way of the Lakes again declined slightly, says the weekly report of the U. S. Geological Survey. During the week ended August 6 a total of 708,981 net tons was loaded into vessels, against 745,000 net tons in the preceding week, and \$33,000 tons in the corresponding week last year. Of the total dumped, \$81,100 tons were cargo coal and \$1,831 tons vessel fuel.

Although the Lake movement is declining, the cumulative tonnage, which stands at 14,227,800 net tons exceeds that of any of the three preceding years.

Receipts of coal at Duluth-Superior Harbor were smaller in July than in June. During the month of July 339,383 tons of hard coal and 1,650,629 tons of soft coal were unloaded from vessels. The total, 1,990,012 tons, was less by 328,273 tons than that in June. Reports indicate that the decline was open to the accumulation on the docks of coal for which there seems to be little demand in the Northwest.

Cumulative receipts during the present season now stand at 6,233,656 tons, against receipts of 2,246,000 tons in 1920, 5,340,000 tons in 1919, and 3,655,000 tons in 1918. The total quantity discharged on to the Lake Superior docks during the present season has thus been heavy, but the movement inland of the docks has been very light, with the result that the docks are becoming congested.

Tidewater movement fell off sharply during July, when 3,601,000 net tons of soft coal were dumped over the North Atlantic piers. Compared with the total dumpings for May, this was a decrease of 891,000 tons, or 20 per cent. Slackening of foreign demand which came with the settlement of the British miners' strike resulted in a decline in exports to 1,587,000 tons in July. Shipments from 2,040,000 net tons in June to New England totalled 573,000 tons.

STUART B. MARSHALL HONORED

Former Dunbar Superintendent Heads Virginia Institute Alumni.

Stuart B. Marshall, consulting engineer and metallurgist of Washington, was recently elected president of the Virginia Military Institute alumni in Washington.

Mr. Marshall was formerly general manager of the American Manganese Manufacturing Company, Dunbar, and general superintendent of the Alumina Company of America business in North Carolina.

New Coal Tipple.

Government Clerks Dropped.

Approximately 4,000 government clerks in Washington were dropped from payrolls August 1. This brought the number to around 75,000, the lowest since the beginning of the war.

The new tipple is in readiness.

Expenses Under Control.

June is the first month since the relinquishment of government operations that railroad expense figures generally have shown that the railroad managements have definitely got operating expenses under control, especially transportation expenses.

Out at Kelso station, along the

Winder line, the Bird Coal company

has completed and put into use a fine

new tipple which cost between \$40,000

and \$50,000 and represents a consider-

able advance in coal output equipment.

GREATEST OF FRICK VETERANS' OUTINGS HELD AT IDLEWILD

Estimates Place Number Attending at 3,500 to 5,000 Persons.

FINE SPORTS PROGRAM

"The greatest we ever held," was the characterization of a veteran relative to the annual outing of the Frick Veterans' Association Wednesday at Idlewild park. While conservative figures place the attendance at 3,500, estimates of the number that thronged the park ranged as high as 5,000. Among the numbers were more than 500 from Connellsville, many of whom traveled on the special Pennsylvania trains, but a large number of whom motored over. The day was ideal.

Aside from the picnic dinner, the sports program, including a ball game between Whiting and Maxwell which was won by the former team, 3-2, formed the main attraction of the day.

Winners of other events were:

Hundred-yard dash for boys won by Thomas Frye; 100-yard dash, open to all Carroll Hegner, Mutual;

50-yard dash for women, Catherine Struble, Connellsville; 50-yard dash for girls under 16, Margaret Struble; cloths pin race for married women, Mrs. Edward Moore, Leisenring No. 1; baseball throwing contest for women, Miss Clara Frost, Elbert; baseball throwing contest for men, James Barlock, Whitney; ball-drilling contest for women, Mrs. Miller, Lyclopus; relay race for girls under 16, Margaret Struble and Mary Schmitz, Connellsville; tug-of-war, won by South End, captained by Benton Boyd, over North End, captained by Joseph Plaue.

Very interesting exercises were given by children of Leisenring No. 1 and Leisenring No. 3, led by Miss Elizabeth Rupp, an instructor in the Dunbar township high school.

Representatives of the veterans' organization and their friends came from all parts of the coke region, a half dozen counties being represented.

Plans for the picnic had been very carefully worked out by a committee composed of J. A. Barnhart, Scotland, J. E. Struble, P. J. Toumy and C. B. Franks, Connellsville, and W. C. Hood and W. C. Nunnel, Uniontown, and there was something of interest to everybody throughout the day. Perfect plebe weather gave zest to the gathering. Amusements for the day were in charge of J. E. Struble, Joseph Mata, V. W. Yoder, Rice Lyon and R. H. Barry.

**DECLINE SLIGHT
BUT STEADY IN
COAL OUTPUT**

A slight but unbroken decline continues to mark the production of soft coal. The total output, during the first week of August, is estimated at 7,296,000 net tons, a decrease of 56,000 tons from that of the week preceding. In the corresponding week of 1918, the output was 12,130,000 tons, and a year ago it was 10,432,000 tons.

It is significant to compare the present daily rate of production—1,216,000 tons—with that of August of the previous years.

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**W. L. FREELAND OF RAILROAD
FORCE IN HOSPITAL AND
MAY DIE**

TWO OF GANG CAPTURED

Charles Jones, colored, of Duquesne, was killed and W. L. Freeland, Baltimore & Ohio policeman, was seriously wounded in a gun battle about 12:30 Wednesday morning in the Baltimore & Ohio yards, between a group of negroes and railroad officers. The combat took place, who shot at the C. & O. station, who was at the C. & O. State hospital, is said to be very serious, with little hope for his recovery.

Dr. D. C. Sherrick located the bullet near the spinal column, near the neck. He said that he felt that the prospect for Freeland's recovery was not very good.

The body of the dead negro was removed to the undertaking rooms of J. R. Foltz.

Curry Johnson of Harrisburg and

Thomas Richardson, address un-

known, were arrested, but another

negro escaped.

The fracas started when the police boarded a fast car in which the negroes were riding and ordered them to throw up their hands. Freeland said he thought that he saw a gun in the hands of one of the negroes, believed to be Jones, and when ordered to sur-

render the negro shot at Freeland,

the police officer shot at the negro.

The police officer shot at the negro.

The depression in the coke industry may be gauged from the fact that the output of coke was

but 31 per cent of the monthly average for last year—4,113,000 tons—the

month's production of all coke there-

fore showed a decrease of 66 per cent.

As the output of beehive coke dur-

ing July was only 181,000 tons, the

total production of all coke for the

month amounted to 1,165,000 tons. In

comparison with the monthly average for last year—4,113,000 tons—the

month's production of all coke there-

fore showed a decrease of 93 per cent.

The monthly output of by-product

and beehive coke in the United

States:

OUTPUT BEEHIVE COKE IN COUNTRY CONTINUES GAIN

Week of August 6 Shows Mar-
gin of 10,000 Tons Over
Preceding.

BUT 14 PER CENT OF 1920

For the second week in succession production of beehive coke has recorded an increase, according to the United States Geological Survey. The total output during the week ended August 6 was 35,000 tons, as against 14,000 tons the week before. Whether the improvement will be continued or not remains to be seen. The de-

pression remains profound will be seen from the fact that the week's output was only 14 per cent as great as that of the corresponding week of 1920.

Cumulative production during 1921

to date stands at 127,000 net tons,

against 12,793,000 tons in 1920. Pro-

duction by states as compared with

its corresponding months of 1920 was:

ERIE SHOPS AT MARION LEASED TO PRIVATE CO.

Action May Cause Labor Board to Decide on Inquiry Into Case.

FIVE HUNDRED AFFECTED

MARION, O., Aug. 15.—The Erie Railroad company today announced that its local shops had been leased by the Railway Service company of Marion and would be operated by that company immediately.

The service company is an organization founded by local bankers and capitalists and it will take over all the repair and other work now done in the shops.

Announcement of this plan of operation was made by W. A. Baldwin, manager of the Ohio region of the railroad, who declared that all repair work formerly done here by the railroad would be continued under direction of the new company.

Between 400 and 500 persons are now employed in the shops.

Mr. Baldwin's statement said the plan was adopted with the idea that "local conditions can best appreciated and most intelligently met by the knowledge and interest of local supervisior and import."

Much of the maintenance and construction work of the railroad has heretofore been done by contractors in communities through which the railroad runs.

MARION, O., Aug. 16.—Consideration of the offer of the Railway Service company, which yesterday took over the Erie railroad shops here, to give employment to shopmen who formerly were employed by the Erie company was given at a meeting of members of local shop crafts last night. No official announcement was issued but members said it was decided by all present, numbering about 150, not to work for the new company except under union rules which formerly prevailed.

The service company in taking over the shops under contract to do the repair work announced yesterday the shops would be run like similar large manufacturing plants at Marion, most of which are operated on the open shop principle.

T. A. Clawson president of the machinists' union, said today that since trouble arose more than a week ago, when the Erie discontinued overtime for Sunday work and resumed the 10-hour day, about 150 men had been brought here to work in the shops. They have been persuaded to leave by peaceful means and there will be no violence by union men, he said. Guards who took up positions around the shops building last night continued on patrol today, while additional members of the railroad police force have arrived in Marion.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 16.—Roundhouse employees at Kent, who would not obey Erie railroad rules as to physical examination and Sunday work without overtime pay have been dismissed and their places filled with new men who are being protected against picketers, it was announced at Erie regional headquarters today.

An order signed by W. A. Baldwin, regional manager, has been posted at Kent. It says in part:

"This is to advise that the company intends to get the necessary service at Kent and a further indication of disorder and interference with men hired to fill vacancies, and disregard of instructions of the company will be followed by necessary steps to preserve order and insure the operation of the shops under arrangements that may be less desirable for those men who are established in the community, many of whom own their own homes."

MARION, Aug. 17.—Request for definition of the status of former employees at the Erie railroad shops here who have not accepted employment with the Railway Service company, which took over operation of the shops, was made to the Railroad Labor Board Tuesday by the local shop crafts unions.

The request was made in a letter mailed to B. M. Jewell, head of the Railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, for presentation to the board at Chicago. This letter outlined the situation in the local shops. The men who would be affected by the ruling are those who, according to Erie officials, walked out when the 10-hour day was resumed and Sunday overtime pay refused, and who, according to the unions, were "sent home" by the company for refusal to comply with the new orders of the railroad.

"The 'un-on' officials say 500 of these men have refused to accept employment with the Railway Service company. Officials of the new company have so far refused to issue a statement on the number of former Erie employees who have accepted positions with them. The number of employees at the shops last Saturday before the new company took over operation was said today to have been between 300 and 600.

A statement issued by the union officials this afternoon said that the present situation was "life and death struggle in which the principle of unionism not only in Marion but everywhere shop employees are organized is menaced."

"We will not strike" the statement continues, "nor is there any danger of an extended strike over the entire system until the decision of the Labor Board is received."

I. & O. Train Record.

Operating officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are congratulating themselves on the record made by four of their west-bound trains between New York and Chicago in July. These four trains covered in the month 15,736 miles and arrived in Chicago late only four times, the delay for all four being only an hour and a half.

SALES OF COAL CONCLUDED IN GREENE COUNTY

WAYNESBURG, Aug. 13—Deeds transferring large acreages of coal land have been filed for record in the eastern section of the county. The prices paid for coal in the eastern section of the county have been from \$500 to \$625 per acre, which is considered very good. There seems to be increasing activity in the coal market and the demand for well located acreage is increasing.

A deed dated November 24, 1902, had recently been filed for record by which Isaac Mossburg and wife of Dunkard township conveyed to Joseph R. Donley, also of Dunkard township, eight acres and 48 perches of the Mapleton vein of coal for a consideration of \$20.

Frank Gray and wife, Lizzie J. Junk, Thomas Edwin Junk Robert H. Junk and William Arthur Junk of Uniontown have conveyed to the Piedmont Coal company by a deed dated July 9, 1921, 106 acres and 77 perches of the Pittsburg vein of coal located in Dunkard township for a consideration of \$53,240.62. This is \$500 per acre and is one of the highest prices per acre ever paid for coal in the vicinity.

J. V. Thompson of Uniontown has conveyed to the Piedmont Coal company by a deed dated June 30, 1921, the undivided one-half interest in two tracts of the Pittsburg vein of coal located in Dunkard township, containing 75.1456 acres and 34.751 acres respectively, for a consideration of \$55,512.65.

Mary E. Walker and John H. Walker of Uniontown have conveyed to the Piedmont Coal company, by deed dated June 30, 1921, the Pittsburg vein of coal underlying two tracts in Peters township containing 144.14 acres and 73.64 acres respectively for a consideration of \$111,322. This is a price of about \$825 per acre and is one of the highest prices ever paid for Greene county coal.

Mary R. Dillingham and G. A. Dillingham of Pittsburgh have conveyed to the Piedmont Coal company by deed dated August 4, 1921, the undivided one-fourth interest in the Pittsburg vein of coal underlying 106.96 acres in Dunkard township for a consideration of \$12,370.

Over Five and Half Millions Idle in Country, Davis Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Best estimates available at this time show that 5,325,000 are out of employment in the United States. Secretary of Labor Davis reported to the Senate today in response to a resolution calling for figures. These did not include figures as to the number of former servicemen out of work as these could not be obtained. The total of unemployed as given is added to the difference in the number of employees carried on the payroll last month as compared with the peak of employment in 1920.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries, including building trades,

showed the highest percentage of unemployment, the estimate being 3,400,000, the report said. Other industries listed were mining, transportation, trade and clerical workers and domestic and personal service.

Tenants of Shipping Board Village to Fight Eviction

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—A petition protesting against the order evicting 124 families from apartments and bungalows in the ship village at Harrison was prepared at an indignation meeting last night.

The petition will be presented to the chairman of the Shipping Board.

The eviction order is called harsh and unfair by the tenants who say 600 people will be made homeless.

Many of the tenants threaten to disregard the Shipping Board order to move on or before September 30 and declare they will stay even if the government shuts off the electricity and water.

Pennsylvania Leads in Cement Quarry Mishaps

HARRISBURG, Aug. 16.—More accidents occurred in the quarries producing cement rock in Pennsylvania during 1920 than in any other state. Reports made public by the United States Bureau of Mines show that 514 accidents occurred in this state. California was second with 412 and Virginia third with 20.

Throughout the United States, where quarries producing cement rock employed 13,251 men accidents caused the death of 39 and injury of 2,585.

STEEL RAIL RATES CUT

Markets and Roads Agree on 25 Per Cent Reduction to Tidewater.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 16—Steel manufacturers and the railroads have agreed upon a 25 per cent reduction on export flat and steel shipments from the valleys to tidewater ports it became known today. Competition in foreign fields chief England and Belgium necessitated a reduction.

Commodities affected are structural iron and steel, billets, bloom, and related articles, pig iron, new iron and steel rails and cross ties, from truck line and central freight associations territories to Atlantic ports.

Coal Land for Sale?

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, August 18, 1921.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operator	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
182	Beatty	West Penn Coke Co.	Greensburg
30	Brown	West Penn Coke Co.	Greensburg
150	Brown	West Penn Coke Co.	Greensburg
20	Linen No. 2	West Penn Coke Co.	Unontown
103	Linen Grove	West Penn Coke Co.	New York
10	Franklin	Summitville Coke Co.	Conemaugh
101	Gilmores	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
80	Gilmores	Connellsville Coke Co.	Youngwood
8	Gilmores	Connellsville Coke Co.	Youngwood
116	Humphrey	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
19	Surgeon	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
315	Alt. Bradnock	W. J. Rooney	New York
319	Alt. Bradnock	West Penn Coke Co.	Greensburg
32	Alt. Bradnock	West Penn Coke Co.	Connellsville
15	Alt. Oliver No. 1	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	Alt. Oliver No. 2	West Penn & Beaver Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
302	Alt. Oliver No. 3	West Penn & Beaver Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
30	Paul	W. J. Rooney	New York
100	Revere	West Penn Coke Co.	Unontown
49	Thomas	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
51	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
BURNING OVENS			
512	Aspinwall	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
209	Arborton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
207	Baldessari	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
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THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 18, '21.

NO PLACE FOR THEM,

Harrisburg Telegraph.

Announcement that the management of the Chicago White Sox has turned thumbs down on the acquitted players of that baseball team who were accused of "throwing" a world championship series for a few thousands of dollars each is good news. There can be no place in organized baseball for these men. The jury may have concluded there was not evidence sufficient to convict, but just the same they stand convicted in the public mind and although they have escaped jail, they have been sentenced by the people to banishment from the national game, and no manager who thinks anything of his standing or the good of the game will pardon their offense to the extent of giving them jobs.

It is easily conceivable that the jury in the case might have been unable to find sufficient first-hand evidence to determine guilt in the legal sense, for there is no crime more difficult to prove than conspiracy. But the actions of the jurors in raising the acquitted players to their shoulders and heading a demonstration in their honor is another matter and a strong reflection on our American jury system.

The juror is not supposed to have personal feelings for or against the defendant in any case. If he has he should say so and be excused from service. He ought to be swayed only by the facts in the case and the law as interpreted by the court. The verdict in this trial comes under popular suspicion when the jury takes the lead in their defense for the accused.

The country believes these men guilty. The management of the White Sox and Judge Landis, the head of organized baseball, evidently feel the same way. The only thing they can do, however, is to say that the verdict of not guilty does not clear the skirts of the men under fire and that far as the big leagues are concerned, they will not be permitted to play organized ball. This is as it should be. Baseball will remain popular only so long as the public believes it to be straight. Let the whisper of crookedness creep in and the public will lose interest and the game will begin to wane. Keeping these players out of the big leagues will not only have a good effect on other weak brethren who may be tempted in the future to make an error or two at critical periods in return for the "long green," but it will convince the baseball fans of the country that a real and constant effort is being made to prevent the selling of games.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE GAME.

Harrisburg Gazette Times.

It seems that the British and Japanese governments, designed to make a test of the Americanism of the Harding administration when a "preliminary conference" of the three powers was proposed to discuss in secret problems of the Pacific that shall properly come before the international gathering our President will invite to Washington this fall. Well, they found it 100 per cent.

As we are informed now the British and Japanese knew it were hopeless to suggest a tripartite alliance by treaty. The United States becoming the third member, in succession to Anglo-Japanese alliance, but they did think "some larger arrangement" might be entered into which would serve their purpose. President Harding and Secretary Hughes were not to be caught by such bait. The conference on limitation of armaments and the Pacific questions is not designed by America, to be productive of private arrangements for selfish ends of a few mighty powers. What this nation desires is the abolition of all military alliances and the ordering of international relations on a plane of justice with all countries sharing in the benefits. If we were willing to be one of an oligarchy of the greater powers ruling the weaker ones by force we should have joined the League of Nations. That would have been the direct route to "some larger arrangement" which appeals to the British and Japanese with respect to apportioning of rights and interests in the Far East. But we have definitely and permanently rejected all proposals of alliance.

President Harding is looking ahead. If the Washington conference can reach an understanding as to common rights in the Far East, having due regard to the inextinguishable rights of the several peoples of that section of the world, a noteworthy step will have been taken toward realization of juster conditions all around the globe. If the approaching conference should yield the results of which it is capable we should be within measurable distance of that association of nations formed for the promotion of peace on a basis of justice which President Harding is pledged to strive to bring into being. A tripartite agreement to which the countries mentioned were parties would smash every prospect there is of organizing the larger association. We will have nothing to do with it.

OUR SOUND BASIS.

Harrisburg Gazette Times.

The foundations of American prosperity are as sound as ever they were. Right now the principal food crops are harvested and growing, approximate

5,783,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye, rice, potatoes, apples, peaches, buckwheat, barley, etc. There is the substance of our living and it is far from a famine outlook that is presented. More, it is the basis of the gigantic industry and commerce that pulsate and flow throughout our land from one end of the year to the other. Whatever the relative scarcity may be, however slack general business may appear there is no stopping business. These enormous crops of themselves make a prodigious demand for every article of commerce which we know. Their growers must be supplied with a multiplicity of things.

They were told: "It is no use for you to try. There is too much competition. There is no market for your wares."

But they insisted and persisted. They stood firm and waited, knocking at the door until it opened, and in they went. Others had "quit cold" long before. The reward is theirs who never let go.

This is no time to be long of face and short of faith. It is the finest time in all the world's history to be alive and to be at work—doing something in a building way instead of joining the ranks of the woe-begone, disgruntled weaklings who stand idle because, they say, there is no chance for them and they refuse to try.

To stricken races and to peoples bending low under the yoke of the burden of life from day to day it is inconceivable that an American should be blind to the blessing of his heritage.

It is not the chance that is wanting, but the man to see it, and seize it, and make the most of it. If we look about us, we have countless examples of those who made a place for themselves where there was said to be no room.

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TAXATION LOGIC.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The Harding administration and the tax revisionists in the House have come to the logical conclusion that if taxes are going to be reduced the first thing to be done is to cut down expenses.

First, reduce the need for money, then you can reduce the amount of money needed.

In this brave start has been made by the President, the secretary of the treasury and the House chiefs. When his first estimates were submitted, Secretary Mellon thought \$1,500,000,000 was little enough to meet government expenses. This, coupled with the announcement that taxes could not be reduced and might have to be raised, caused a highly unfavorable reaction.

New estimates have been made. The treasury head has slashed \$500,000,000 from his first figures. This brings the amount needed down to \$1,034,000,000. This will make it possible to repeat the excess profits taxes, the income surtaxes in the higher brackets, the soda-water, clothing and other "nonsense" levies and the halving of the transportation tax.

Few new taxes will be needed. Nothing more is to be heard of the \$10 tax on autos, the stamps on checks or the three-cent postage.

For this possible relief, much thanks. The new proposals come along way nearer meeting the plain citizen-taxpayer's idea of what taxation ought to be. Of course, departments of government must suffer, as naturally those who have it seek to retain their own as a guarantee against starvation for themselves. It may be that there is selfishness in that form of hoarding, but to the character of the government is chargeable the responsibility for the condition. The authority that has been exercised in Russia since the dominant band of cutthroats seized power has been such as to discourage industry and it is astonishing, rather, that an acute situation as regards food has not been reached heretofore. In greater degree, any form of industry thrives only on such a boom.

Judge Gary is admittedly one of the most conservative students of business conditions in the country and when he makes a statement it is well worth reading, whether one agrees entirely or not with his conclusions. But the statement that ultimately a great business "boom" awaits the return to normal in this country undoubtedly will find instant echo in all lines of trade. Conditions appear set for just such a boom.

Just when it may be expected to materialize, as he says, is a matter for the exercise of individual judgment. Meanwhile, the volume of trade, especially in the iron and steel industries, is growing. Its growth may be expected to be slow, but nevertheless steady and sound. The inclination that prices yet are not stabilized as fully as desired by both buyers and sellers of iron and steel is realized now as clearly as formerly despite the evident effort made by several important producers of all forms of these commodities. But as believed by the leaders in the industry, costs of production must be pared down appreciably if lower prices are to come out and industry is not to stagnate again. Wage reductions are continuing to be announced, but the curse for present trade conditions is not to be found in wage and salary reductions alone. In that Judge Gary is believed by many observers to be entirely correct.

Other costs must be reduced, including railroad freight rates, and the belief that something approaching a 20 per cent reduction in freights will come out of some negotiations being conducted at various important industrial and financial centers is growing upon every hand. The stupendous burden of federal, state and municipal taxation under which every branch of industry is staggering, as Judge Gary puts it, must be re-distributed and passed along further as it should be. These burdens of war expenditures were incurred for the benefit of future generations as well as the present and they should take care of their portion just as the present generation has been paying on the Civil War debts.

It was all very well as a war cry to talk about "paying as we go" as the just federal administration phrased it. But like most slogans, it was wrong in principle and in operation practically.

Readjustment of some of these obnoxious debts, and Congress can help very materially by putting through a taxation program that will be more nearly scientific than anything now on the federal statute books. At the same time the tariff ought to be made as nearly foot-tight as such legislation can be made, but at least it ought to be made operative as a practical measure of relief against the fact that some authorities in the trade seem to believe may not materialize immediately. It must be recognized, however, whatever tariff laws now are passed must stand for some years and are not a mere stop-gap for a few.

Cheerful on the whole is Judge Gary's statement. It ought to give comfort to those conservative optimists who believe in the future of their country and industry.

Abe Martin



Printing Bill to Be Reduced

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The government printing bill is going to be radically reduced. The cost of the government printing office work has more than doubled during the last 10 years, jumping from \$6,000,000 to \$13,000,000. In the opinion of the public printer, George H. Carter, recently appointed by President Harding, this cost is entirely too high and can be appreciably cut. After consultation with Director Dawes of the Budget Bureau it is announced that sweeping reforms will be inaugurated in the conduct of the government printing office. One step will be the consolidation of 150 printing plants now maintained independently of the government printing office by various departments of the government and scattered over the country. These plants enter into competition with each other in buying materials in the open market. Their consolidation would eliminate this as well as all duplication of overhead and maintenance.

Another reform will be the establishment of a regulation review board to examine all orders on the public printer with a view of deciding before he takes up the business under whom he should shew cushions under 'em an' make 'em pay.

Small is large. Small is large. It'll be a blacksmith between dances so he'll have a trade t' fall back on when the country comes t' its senses.

Rev. Wiley Tanger visited the beach last evening t' see if it wuz as bad as they say it is, an' announces that his report'll be ready early in November.

"The circus here yesterday opened its program with th' Star Spangled Banner, an' when ever buddy stood up th' others shovved cushions under 'em an' made 'em pay.

Small is large. Small is large. It'll be a blacksmith between dances so he'll have a trade t' fall back on when the country comes t' its senses.

Who remembers when it used t' take six or seven years o' hard, steady, constant drudgery t' kill felts?

Mr. and Mrs. Lafe Bush are regulars with their car t' the building material comes down.

"Sand paper'll destroy th' velvet texture o' th' old leather in knees.

Miss Fawn Lapineous is showin' in Miss Germ. Williams in th' current number o' 'Th' Hen an' th' Home.'

Mr. and Mrs. Winsor Katz have left their measurements for an apartment in Mumpton Court, east o' th' library.

Mister Bobby Moon, age seven, fell exhausted in a body water partly dry.

Who remembers when only gentle- men waited for th' ladies t' go first?

A board of editors, or conference committee, composed of representatives from the various departments, is another proposed reform. The purpose of this reform will be to eliminate publications of useless documents and the duplication of printed matter upon the same subject. This will not only cut expenses in the government printing office but it will eliminate a very appreciable percentage of publications. As it is now, some departments print so many documents that they exhaust their printing appropriations prematurely. The work then cannot be done in the government printing office. To get around this the department then sends the work to a multiplier. It is estimated that by permitting only one revision of proofs the composition bill of the government printing office can be cut \$200,000 to \$250,000 a year.

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Fairchance Council After Motorists Enticing Girls

An ordinance designed to curb young men in automobiles who entice girls was introduced in Fairchance council last week and unanimously adopted. The measure makes it a criminal offense for motorists to linger along the streets or drive slowly with the intention of attracting the attention of girls or to make signs to them with the purpose of having them enter machines.

In proposing the passage of the ordinance Squire James A. Farrell declared that so many men have been enticing young girls that he had become disgusted and had determined to do his part to put a stop to it.

The squire pointed out that nightly young men in automobiles follow girls, passing and re-passing them and making overtures with a view to get-

ALMA E. REEVES, OVERSEAS NURSE, DROWNS IN LAKE

Well-Known Young Connells-
ville Woman Vacationing
in Michigan.

WAS COMING HOME SOON

Mother, Mrs. Charles Miller of West Side, Says Feeling of Impending Trouble Kept Her from Sleeping Last Night; News Came Today.

Miss Alma E. Reeves, 28 years old, a former overseas nurse, a daughter of Mrs. Martha J. Miller of 129 North Eleventh street, West Side, was accidentally drowned Friday afternoon in Sprig Lake at Grand Haven, Mich. Miss Reeves was in bathing and started to swim out into the lake, pushing a small boat ahead of her. When the boat slipped away from her, people on the shore heard her scream but could not reach her in time.

News of the drowning was received in a telegram directed to Acting Postmaster R. W. McCormick, which arrived this morning, with a request that relatives be notified. Mr. McCormick made inquiry among the letter carriers and learned the identity of the nurse and went to the Miller home and broke the news to the mother.

Mrs. Miller told the postmaster she had not slept at all last night, having an apparent foreboding of something gone wrong. She became hysterical when she learned of the death.

The body was recovered and will be brought to Connellsville, in charge of Funeral Director Charles C. Miller.

Miss Reeves had been a nurse at a children's hospital in Columbus, O., since December 23, 1919, and had been granted a vacation of six weeks. She had been staying at Prospect Point Manor at Grand Haven, with Miss C. Hazlittine and Miss Helen Watkins, nurses at the same hospital, for the past month. In a letter to her mother, Miss Reeves stated that she had expected to come to Connellsville on Sunday to spend the remainder of her vacation.

Miss Reeves was born at Utica and had been engaged in nursing for some time past. She was in training at Markleton sanitarium, going from there to Dixmont Hospital for the insane. Later she entered the nurses' training school of a New York hospital to complete her course in nursing. While night superintendent of a hospital in Long Island, N. Y., Miss Reeves volunteered her services as a Red Cross nurse and was sent to Hattiesburg, Miss. From there she was ordered overseas. She was in the service for about 18 months.

In addition to her mother she is survived by her step-father, C. A. Miller, and the following step-brothers and step-sisters: James, whereabouts unknown; John, Harry, Joseph, Grace, Lotte, Emma and Jane Miller, all of Connellsville.

Attempt to Kidnap Somerset County Girl Frustrated

ROCKWOOD, Aug. 13—Two young men, Americans, riding in a large touring automobile, about 9 o'clock Tuesday night attempted to kidnap Miss Catherine Dull, 21 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Dull of New Centerville, and her cousin, Miss Bernice Dull, 23 years, of Horncastle, a guest of the Luther Dull family. The attempt to kidnap the girls was made on the Clay pike between New Centerville and New Lexington, near the Dull residence. The girls were rescued by Reid Dull, a brother of Catherine Dull, who was sitting on the porch at his home and heard their screams when the would-be kidnappers seized the girls.

It is said the two men stopped and invited the girls to take a ride, but the girls paid no attention to them whereupon they attempted to take the girls by force. Miss Dull's brother hurried to the scene and when the men saw him coming they jumped into the car and made a quick getaway.

Word of the attempt to kidnap the girls was telephoned to Somerset Rockwood and other nearby towns, and officers asked to be on the look-out for the two men. No trace of them was found, however.

Coroner's July Report.

The report of Coroner S. H. Baum for July shows the following: Motor accidents, 2; railroad accidents, 1; accidental explosion of dynamite, 2; accidental drowning, 3; accidental scalding, 1; accidental electrocution, 1; automobile accidents, 4; homicide, 1; suicide, 3; manslaughter, 3; natural causes, 10, and stillborn, 1.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE MUST CAST LOTS FOR POSITION

Date in Connellsville is August 29; So-
vided Under New State
Ballot Law.

The county commissioners have fixed the dates for the candidates filing petitions to appear before them to cast their lots either in person or by proxy to determine the position of names as they will appear on the primary ballot instead of alphabetically as heretofore. A new law provides that places on the ballot shall be determined by lot and not alphabetically. Numbers equal to the number of candidates will be placed in a container and each candidate will draw for his or her position on the ballot. August 22 is the last date for filing of petitions. It is expected that the great bulk of petitions will be filed the last few days allowed for so doing.

The dates set for the various candidates follow:

County candidates, Monday, August 29, at 2 P. M.

Bullskin township, Monday, August 29, at 11 A. M.

Connellsville township, Monday,

August 29, at 10 A. M.

Connellsville City, Monday, August 29, at 10 A. M.

Dawson, Monday, August 29 at 11 A. M.

Dunbar borough, Monday, August 29, at 2 P. M.

Dunbar township, Monday, August 29, at 10:30 A. M.

Franklin township, Monday, Aug-

ust 29, at 10:30 A. M.

Henry Clay township, Tuesday, Aug-

ust 30, at 12 A. M.

Jefferson township, Tuesday, August

30, at 11 A. M.

Markleysburg borough, Tuesday,

August 30, at 11:30 A. M.

North Union township, Tuesday,

August 30, at 9:30 A. M.

Shipley borough, Tuesday, August

30, at 11:30 A. M.

Perry township, Tuesday, August

30, at 1:30 P. M.

Saltlick township, Wednesday, Aug-

ust 31, at 11 A. M.

Smithfield borough, Wednesday,

August 31, at 11 A. M.

South Connellsville, Wednesday,

August 31, at 10 A. M.

South Union township, Wednesday,

August 31, at 9:30 A. M.

Springfield township, Wednesday,

August 31, at 11:30 A. M.

Stewart township, Wednesday, Aug-

ust 31, at 11:30 A. M.

Uniontown, Wednesday, August 31,

at 2 P. M.

Upper Tyrone township, Wednesday,

August 31, at 10:30 A. M.

Vanderbilt, Wednesday, August 31,

at 10 A. M.

Washington township, Wednesday,

August 31, at 11:30 A. M.

Many Join in Paying Honor to Fred Vishnifsky

The body of Private Fred Vishnifsky, World War veteran, was buried with full military honors Sunday with Milton L. Bishop Post 301 The American Legion, and Camp Walter E. Brown, Veterans of Foreign Wars in charge. The funeral party assembled at the home of the deceased's parents at Davidson, going from the e to St. John's German Lutheran church, where impressive services were held. Rev. George Dietz, the pastor, officiated. There were a number of beautiful floral tributes.

The funeral cortège was led by the Leisering band and a number of girls, dressed in white, carried two large American flags. The flag-draped casket was borne on a large wagon, draped with gray, drawn by four horses covered. Several members of the Howitzer Company in charge of Lieutenant Reigh A. Marietta, also attended as did large delegations from fraternal organizations of which Private Vishnifsky was a member.

The firing squad, in charge of Thomas A. Darley, was composed of Frank Bailey, Michael Franks, P. R. Sheets, Carl Stehle, James Bartlett and George Percy. Harry Percy and Herbert Shank were the color sergeants, and C. E. Carson and Mr. Yeager, were the color guards. Horace Atkins sounded taps at the grave and the echo was sounded by W. G. Oswald, director of the Leisering band. Former service men residing at Davidson were pallbearers. The interment was made in Hill Grove cemetery.

Mr. Bandell Doing Well.

Charles E. Randall, who had his left leg amputated last week at the Cottage State hospital, is reported to be getting along nicely.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 26, 1920.

TO EASTERN POINTS. RATES PER GROSS TON OF 2,400 LBS.

ORIGINATING DISTRICT: CONNELLSVILLE, WESTMORELAND.

PILOTS, FAIRFAX, GIBSON, LATROBE.

CHESTER, PA. (P. & R. R.) 1.68

CHESAPEAKE, PA. (P. & R. R.) 1.72

HARRISBURG, PA. (P. & R. R. & I.C.R.) 1.61

JOHNSTOWN, PA. (H. & C. O.) 1.54

LEBANON, PA. (P. R. R. and P. & R.) 1.32

NEW YORK, N. Y. (37th St.) 1.00

NEW YORK, N. Y. (B. & M.) 1.25

NEW YORK, N. Y. (B. & M. & L.) 1.25

SPARTNAGA POINT, PA. 1.65

STEUBEN, PA. 1.02

SOUTH BRUNEL, PA. 1.72

SOUTH BRUNEL, PA. 1.72

SYRACUSE, N. Y. 1.72

TO ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.

GREENSBURG, LOCAL 1.22

GREENWICH, EXPORT 3.00

SOUTH AMBOY, F. O. B. VESSEL 1.61

HARBOUR COVE 3.56

GREENSBURG, LOCAL 1.22

CENTER BALTIC, LOCAL 1.44

CANTON, HULL, EXPORT 2.72

TO CANADIAN PORTS via B. & O.

ST. GEORGE COAL PIERS 1.65

ST. GEORGE, EXPORT 1.51

PHILADELPHIA COAL PIERS 1.53

PA. & N. COAL PIERS 1.50

CURRIE, MAY BLDG. 2.93

CURRIE BAY FOR EXPORT 2.74

*The rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmount group south of the Pennsylvania state line to Johnstown is \$1.95 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from points of origin to destination.

The above rates and rules applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad south of Ruffordale, from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and west to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Fairmount Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies plus to shipments from points east of Suterfield, Pa.; from points on the Smithfield & Monaca Branch and from the Fairmount Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS. PITTSBURG GROUP.

RATES PER NET TON OF 2,400 LBS.

(1) (2) (3)

CLARKSBURG, W. Va. 1.75%

CHICAGO, ILL. 1.43

CLEVELAND, O. 1.03

COLUMBUS, O. 1.10

DETROIT, MICH. 1.47

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 1.43

KNOXVILLE, TENN. 1.65

LAKE PORTS 1.28

TO CANADIAN BASING POINTS.

PORT MONTREAL, QUE. 1.61

BUFFALO, N. Y. 1.61

These rates apply in general way to shipments from the intermediate points mentioned, and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburgh District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south as the Monongahela River, including Brownsville, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and west to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the Monaca, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston, the B & O, and the Monongahela River railroad lines, New York Central points west of Dickenson & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture.

The Connellsville

Manufacturing & Mine Supply

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole Manufacturers of the Lepley Patents and Designs, Covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.